LESSON 5

In this lesson we learn the following :
#(1) We have learnt the formation of the passive voice from the *sâlim* verb. Now we learn its formation from the *ajwaf* verb.

Mâdi : قَالَ (**qâla**) becomes قِيلَ (**qîla**) 'it was said' ; بَاعَ (**bâ'a**) becomes بِيعَ (**bî'a**) 'it was sold' ; زَادَ (**zâda**) becomes زِيدَ (**zîda**) 'it was increased / added.'

Mudâri' : يَقُولُ (**yaqûlu**) becomes يُقَالُ (**yuqâlu**) 'it is said' ; يَبِيعُ (**yabî'u**) becomes يُبَاعُ (**yubâ'u**) 'it is sold' ; يَزِيدُ (**yazîdu**) becomes يُزَادُ (**yuzâdu**) 'it is increased / added'.

Here is are some examples : يُقَالُ إِنَّ هذهِ الأَرضَ بِيعَتْ بِمَلْيُونِ رِيَالٍ 'It is said that this land was sold for one million riyals.' -- هُنا تُبَاعُ الصُّحُفُ والمَجَلَّاتُ 'Here newspapers and magazines are sold.'

#(2) We have learnt in the previous lesson the formation of اسْمُ الفاعِلِ from the *sâlim* verb. Now we learn its formation from non-*sâlim* verbs1.

a) *Muda''af* verb : حَجَّ : حَاجٌّ (**hâjj**-un) 'pilgrim' for حَاجِجٌ (**hâjij**-un). The *kasrah* of the second radical is dropped for assimilation.

b) *Ajwaf wâwî 2* :قَالَ يَقُولُ : قَائِلٌ (**qâ'il**-un) 'one who says' for قَاوِلٌ (**qâwil**-un).

Ajwaf yâ'î : زَادَ يَزِيدُ : زَائِدٌ (**zâ'id**-un) 'more' for زَايِدٌ (**zâyid**-un).

c) *Nâqis wâwî* : نَجَا يَنْجُو : نَاجٍ (النَّاجِي) (**nâji**-n / al-**nâjiy**) 'one who has escaped disaster' for نَاجِوٌ (**nâjiw**-un).

Nâqis yâ'î : سَقَى يَسْقِي : سَاقٍ (السَّاقِي) (**sâqi-n** / al-**sâqiy**) 'cupbearer'.

#(3) We have learnt in the previous lesson the formation of the اسْمُ المفعُولِ from the *sâlim* verb. Now we learn its formation from non-*sâlim* verbs.

a) *Muda''af* verb : The اسْمُ المفعُولِ from this verb is regular, e.g., سَرَّ : مَسْرُورٌ

1 The plural of اسْمُ الفاعِلِ is أَسْماءُ الفاعِلِينَ.

مَحْلُولٌ : حَلَّ 'poured out' ; مَصْبُوبٌ : صَبَّ 'counted' ; مَعْدُودٌ : عَدَّ 'pleased' ; 'solved'.

b) *Ajwaf wâwî* : قَالَ يَقُولُ [3] : مَقُولٌ (**maqûl**-un) 'that which has been said' for مَقْوُولٌ (**maqwûl**-un). Here the second radical has been dropped.

Here is one more example : لَامَ يَلُومُ : مَلُـــومٌ (**malûm**-un) 'blameworthy' for مَلْوُومٌ (**malwûm**-un).

Ajwaf yâ'î : زَادَ يَزِيدُ : مَزِيدٌ (**mazîd**-un) 'more' for مَزْيُودٌ (**mazyûd**-un). Here the second radical has been dropped, and the *wâw* of مَفْعُول has been changed to *yâ'*.

Here is one more example : كَالَ يَكِيـــلُ : مَكِيلٌ 'measured' (**makîl**-un) for مَكْيُـــولٌ (**makyûl**-un).

c) *Nâqis wâwî* : دَعَا يَدْعُو : مَـــدْعُوٌّ (**mad'ûw**-un) 'invited'. It is regular. It is written with one *wâw* bearing *shaddah*. If it is written like this مَـــدْعُوْوٌ, you can see the two *wâws* : the first is the *wâw* of مَفْعُول, and the second is the third radical.

Here is another example : تَلَا يَتْلُو : مَتْلُوٌّ (**matlûw**-un) 'that which is recited'.

Nâqis yâ'î : بَنَى يَبْنِـــي : مَبْـــنِيٌّ (**mabnîy**-un) 'that which has been built' for مَـــبْـــنُـــوْيٌ (**mabnûy**-un). Here the *wâw* of مَفْعُول has been changed to *yâ*.

Here is another example : شَوَى يَشْـــوِي : مَشْوِيٌّ (**mashwîy**-un) 'grilled' for مَشْوُوْيٌ (**mashwûy**-un)1.

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1 For *sâlim* and non-*sâlim* verbs see Key to Book Two, Lessons 26 through 29.

2 *Ajwaf wâwî* is *ajwaf* with *wâw* as the second radical, e.g., قَالَ يَقُولُ; and *ajwaf yâ'î* has *yâ'* as the second radical, e.g. زَادَ يَزِيدُ. This also applies to the *nâqis*.

3 The اسْمُ المفعول is derived from the passive form of the verb. That is why the passive form of the verb is given in the main book. But here, in the key, the active form is given as it is eassier to understand.

1) Answer the following questions.
2) Form the passive voice from the following *ajwaf* verbs as shown in the examples.
3) Point out the *ajwaf* verbs in the following sentences.
4) Form the اسمُ الفـــاعِلِ from the following *mu<u>d</u>a''af* verbs as shown in the example.
5) Form the اسمُ الفاعِلِ from the following *ajwaf wâwî* verbs as shown in the example.
6) Form the اسمُ الفاعِلِ from the following *ajwaf yâ'î* verbs as shown in the example.
7) Form the اسمُ الفاعِلِ from the following *nâqi<u>s</u> wâwî* verbs as shown in the example.
8) Form the اسمُ الفاعِلِ from the following *nâqi<u>s</u> yâ'î* verbs as shown in the example.
9) Form the اسمُ الفاعِلِ from each the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.
10) Form the اسمُ المفعُولِ from the following *ajwaf wâwî* verbs as shown in the example.
11) Form the اسمُ المفعولِ from the following *ajwaf yâ'î* verbs as shown in the example.
12) Form the اسمُ المفعُولِ from the following *nâqi<u>s</u> wâwî* verbs as shown in the example.
13) Form the اسمُ المفعُولِ from the following *nâqi<u>s</u> yâ'î* verbs as shown in the example.
14) Form the اســـــمُ المفعُـــولِ from each the following verbs and mention its original form, and other particulars as shown in the example.

1The verb شَوَى يَشْوِي is *lafîf maqrûn*, but this rule is common to *nâqi<u>s</u> yâ'î* and *lafîf maqrûn*.

15) Point out all the examples of اسمُ الفاعِلِ and اسمُ المفعُولِ occuring in the main lesson, and mention the verb from which each of them is derived, and also the type of this verb.

16) Point out اسمُ الفاعل / اسم المفعول in each of the following sentences, and mention its original form, the verb from which it is derived, and the type of the verb.

17) Learn the use of the following verbs.

18) Write the *muḏâri'* of each of the following verbs.

19) Write the plural of each of the following nouns.

20) Write the singular of each of the following nouns.